

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5. 1737.

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THE *Memoirs of the Lord Burghley's Administration*, published in this Paper, and the Parallel between that great Minister and the Honourable Person at the Head of the Present Administration, that closed them, have terribly alarmed the Malecontents, and drawn down

their Vengeance on the Author of those Papers. Happy for him, that he really cares no more for the Writers in the *Craftsman*, than they pretend to do for other People! Happy for his Performance, that the great Mr. *D'Aveners*, before he pretended to attack it by his Queries, was constrained to pave the Way, by throwing out a Volley of Personal Abuse! It would certainly be ill Manners to pester the Publick with long Details of Secret and very Insignificant History, instead of coming to the Point in this Discourse; which is, *Whether the Present Administration be comparable to that of the Lord High Treasurer Burghley, under Queen Elizabeth, or not?* In which, with Mr. *Aveners*'s good Leave, I will take the Freedom to say the Publick is nearly concerned; and therefore the Decision of this Point I shall hasten as fast as I can.

THAT learned, candid, and most ingenious Writer of the *Craftsman*, hath produced in his last Paper, that of a Remonstrance, which he attributes to Mr. *C. of Berry-street*; and gives broad Hints that if it should be taken for a Libel, *Himself* and his Man *Franklin* are ready to swear it upon him. In Pity, however, to such tender Consciences, let us suppose the Fact to be as he states it, What will follow then? Why, truly, that many Years ago, this Mr. *R. C.* was so far imposed upon, as to swallow the Malecontents Creed; and being always a Zealot in the Cause of his Country, He drew up a Remonstrance, a Vehement, a Declamatory Remonstrance, varying very little, in Point of Matter, from what was laid down, in the Sum of our Political Grievances, by the Orators of the Malecontents in those Times. This Remonstrance was addressed to the King, Lords, and Commons, praying them to inquire, and to do Justice. This Mr. *D'Aveners* calls raising the Poise of the whole Nation against the Minister, and would have paid for the Warmest and most Vindictive Attempt that was ever made, since the Opposition was on foot. I beg not that Writer, but the Publick to consider, that the Author of that Remonstrance firmly believed the Facts therein set forth to be true; and firmly believed that the Whole Nation was persuaded of them: Otherwise his Scheme must have appeared impracticable to himself. But if he did believe this, if in the Course of several Years he has seen every Fact stated by him inquired into, and set in a true Light, by either House, or by Both Houses of Parliament, wherein is he to blame for having changed his Opinion? Especially since it appears that he had no Interest even in the Drawing that Remonstrance. For Mr. *D'Aveners* affirms, that the Factious Patriots would not contribute a Shilling to support that Scheme; and Mr. *R. C.* was, it seems, so full of his real Patriotism, that he suffered this Remonstrance to remain in Mr. *D'Aveners*'s Hands, who has made a most Conscientious and Honourable Use of it.

But, for God's Sake, What is the Heat? What the Rancour of this Paper, that so intelligent a Person as the Author of the *Country Journal* should make much Work about it? Or what is there in it, that could engage him to compliment the Minister, on his being over so formidable an Enemy? The Minister could never think any Man of his Cast a formidable Enemy, because he never feared any Inquiry in Parliament. He has had other Enemies, who were truly formidable: Enemies who gave it out in Words, *That they would never part with him*; and who have under their Hands recommended Private Murders, and every Sort of Assassination.

It is the more amazing, that this Gentleman should express himself in such high Terms on Account of the Remonstrance before-mentioned, and the Difference he conceives between the Sentiments expressed therein, and those which appear in the *Memoirs of Lord Burghley*; since he might have found a Multitude of Examples of a like Nature,

amongst Writers of a greater Rank than either *R. C.* or himself. Did not the famous Mr. *Chillingworth* go over to the Papists? And did he not afterwards write unanswerable Reasons for his returning to the Protestant Religion? Did not the celebrated Mr. *Manwaring* write a Poem in Praise of King *James the Second*, after his Abdication? And yet who wrote with greater Elegance and Spirit in Defense of Queen *Anne's* First Ministry than he? But what need I trouble myself with Instances? Did not Somebody write a Poem called the *Convention*? Did not Somebody write a Paper called the *Pasquin*? And hath not the same Person (who is as nearly allied to *C. D.* as one *R. C.* to another *R. C.*) since Libelled those whom he Commended, and Commended those whom he Libelled in those Papers, and in that Poem. But what is all this to the Publick? Political Writings must either force the Assent of the Understanding by Dint of Argument, or they must be mere empty Declarations not worth minding. The *Memoirs of Lord Burghley*, and the Parallel which closes them, are either of the former or the latter Sort; this the Publick are concerned to inquire into, and every Impartial Reader, no Doubt, hath determined of which Sort in his Sentiments they are, long ago. But whether Mr. *R. C.* was always of this Opinion, or whether Mr. *D'Aveners* will always be of another Opinion, concerns the Publick no more than whether these Gentlemen send their Writings to the Press on *Gilt Paper* or *Plain*. These Personal Reflections thus removed out of the Way, I proceed to consider the Queries which Mr. *D'Aveners* says he received from a Correspondent; without troubling myself with inquiring, whether they really came from a Correspondent, or whether they are the genuine Produce of his own Prolifick Brain. Let them come from whom they will it is my Business to answer them; and whether I do it to the Satisfaction of any reasonable Man, or of all reasonable Men, is a Point the Publick must determine, not Mr. *D'Aveners*; which, with all his immense Erudition, is a Thing he does not seem to know: For he is continually calling those who approve his Writings, the Publick, as his Patrons call those who are led by them, the Nation: As if none were Reasonable Men or Britons, except such as their Creatures and Dependents.

THE first of these Queries runs thus: *Was it not Queen Elizabeth's Maxim to keep her Neighbours engag'd in War in order to preserve the Peace and improve the Trade of her own Subjects?* I say, that taking this in its plain and natural Sense, as a Political Maxim, to which the Queen made it a Rule with herself constantly to adhere, it neither was her Maxim, nor ought so to have been, for it is in itself a Machiavilian Principle, unworthy of a Christian Prince, or indeed of any Prince of common Honesty. That it was not Queen Elizabeth's Maxim is clear, because the first Step she took in her Government was to make a general Peace. That it was not Lord Burghley's Maxim is evident, because Peace was the last Thing he advised, and call'd those Men of Blood, who were for promoting War, tho' they reasoned from these very Topics, of the Advantages which England might gain by encreasing her Power and Trade, while her Neighbours were Embroiled.

THE second Query is, *Whether Queen Elizabeth was ever accused of having left her Best and Chief Ally in the Lurch?* I believe not. The Third is, *Did France or Spain Conquer any considerable Province in her Reign?* They were in no Condition to do it. France was involved in Civil Wars; and Spain engaged against the Netherlands, and also against France and England. And if she had not failed in her utmost Endeavours, would have subdued every One of the Three, for she formed Pretences upon them All.

THE Fourth and Fifth Queries, I believe, have no Parallels in the Story of her Reign, and I should be glad to know why they were proposed, because I am well satisfied, that under his present Majesty no Officer was ever punished for vindicating the British Flag, nor any Minister Reprimanded for insisting too strenuously on the Rights of his Countrymen as a Foreign Court.

By the Sixth Query, it is demanded, *Whether any of her Dominions were ever attacked in Time of Peace, without a proper Reasonment?* I confess I should have

thought attacking a Prince's Dominions, could not have happened in a Time of Peace; and I believe Queen Elizabeth's Ministry would have thought so too, and have considered such a Proceeding as a Declaration of War; and yet I believe She and They both were great Lovers of Peace; because if I remember right, they gave up *Calais*, rather than enter into a War about it, on the clearest Title in the World; and I can find no Instance in the Histories of her Reign, which have come to my Hands, of the Queen's neglecting to Temporize, whenever cool Measures suited the Circumstances of her Affairs better than quarrelsome.

THE Seventh Query is thus worded; *Was there ever any English Ship Plunder'd? Or any Englishman's Ears cut off and sent to her in Devision, without due Vengeance taken?* I cannot tell whether any such Instance happened in her Reign, or in any other; but this I know, that when it was for her Interest, she compelled her Minister to remain at the Court of France, tho' he over and over Remonstrated, that he did not think himself, or any other Englishman safe there; which I suppose he would not have asserted, if he or his Domesticks had not suffered some Indignities. It was Queen Elizabeth's Maxim, and will be the Maxim of all wise Queens and Kings too, not to expose their Subjects to Hazards, greater than Necessity requires. Foreigners have suffered great Outrages here, and yet it would have been thought very inconsistent Reasoning, if any Prince had pretended to Revenge the Villainies of a Few on the whole Nation; But when a Faction are angry, out of Spite to a Ministry, with Peace, they will easily muster up Pretences for War; as if a War had been begun on any of those Pretences; they would with the same Facility have exposed the Reason of such a Proceedure, and have Libelled Those who had advised the Rupture, as rash and ignorant Statesmen, if not worse.

THE Eighth Query is, *Did she ever send out a powerful Fleet, at a vast publick Expence, to persuade her Enemies to do her Justice?* If the Meaning of this Query be, that Queen Elizabeth's Fleets always met with such Success, as to indemnify the Nation for the Expence incurred; it is not true. For according to Lord Burghley's Computation, the famous *Cales Expedition* did not balance the Expence of it by Sixty four Thousand Pounds: And from the Thirtieth to the Thirty-fourth Year of the Queen, wherein most Prizes were taken, the whole Amount of them was but little more than Sixty four Thousand Pounds; whereas the Expence of the Fleet within the same Space, exceeded Two hundred and Seventy thousand, as we are told by *John Hawkins*, then Treasurer of the Navy.

THE Ninth Query is, *Whether her Measures at Home were supported by a numerous Standing Army in Time of Peace, against the loud and general Complaints of the whole Nation?* I cannot say she kept up a Standing Army at all Times; but if she did not, it was to avoid the Expence; for whenever she had Occasion for making use of regular Troops, she did not spare making use of them at Home as well as Abroad. She considered well what Measures were most proper to be taken for the Good of the People; but when a great Part of the People were weak enough to shew, that they did not understand their own Good, but were for compelling her to Measures which were alike inconsistent with her Interest and their's, she constrained them by Force of Arms to return to their Obedience; and she punished those who under Colour of Patriotism had occasioned these Disorders, without considering either their high Quality or their plausible Pretences. *Salus Populi* was in her Time thought Reason sufficient, to justify the Execution of any Man who had either headed a Rebellion, or who intended to head one, tho' the removing of evil Counsellors, the restoring the true Religion, or the relieving the People from oppressive Taxes, were the Reasons assigned for their taking these warm Steps. As far therefore as the Circumstances of the Times render'd it necessary, she kept up regular Forces, without asking the Advice, much less the Leave of Parliament. I am able further to say on this Head, that in the Years 1574 and 1575, the Queen had a Survey made of all the Shires in England, and not only appointed a certain Number of Militia, but also a Regular Force of Select Men to be kept up, amounting

ing to Eleven thousand Eight hundred Eighty-two Foot, Two hundred Sixty-nine Demi-Lances, and Two thousand Five hundred Sixty-six Light Horse. From all this it clearly appears, that the Government was then as well supported, tho' it must be confessed, not so legally as at present. As to the loud and general Complaints of the Nation, I believe they were not either heard in her Reign or in the Present. That a mixt Multitude of Malecontents, some made so by Disappointments in Church Matters, and others piqued thro' missing their Expectations, as to State Preferments, mutter'd then as they do now, is most certain; but with this material Difference, that Queen Elizabeth struck off Hands for Writing, and made no Scruple of hanging Men for seditious Speeches; whereas at present, People say and write almost what they please, with as little Notice as can be taken consistent not with the Well-being, but the Being at all of the Government, which of necessity must be dissolved, if the Licence of Writers and Speakers was less Restrained than it is.

THE Tenth Query is, *Whether Queen Elizabeth's Civil List did ever amount to Eleven or Twelve hundred Thousand Pounds a Year?* I answer, that I do not believe either her's, or any other Prince's Civil List ever came near that Sum. I have before me an Account of Queen Elizabeth's annual Expence, Civil and Military, and I find it as proportionable to her Revenue, as the stated Expence of the Crown at present to the Civil List Revenue granted by Parliament. In Queen Elizabeth's Reign there were Twenty-four Men of War, some of which carried but Eighty, and others fewer Men. All the Ships belonging to England of upwards of 100 Tuns, were but 135, and all between 100 Tuns and 40 Tuns, were but 656. Will any reasonable Man say, that considering the mighty Growth of Wealth and Trade in England since then, the Expence of the Government ought not to be expected to rise in like Proportion? Or would any Man pretending to the Name of a Patriot, and be willing to see the Power and Wealth of the Nation sink, in order to produce an Abatement in the Civil List Revenue. In Political Parallels, all Circumstances are to be considered, otherwise no just Conclusion can be made, which shews how idle this Query is, wherein the present Revenue of the Crown is set several Hundred thousand Pounds above its just Value, and then compar'd with Queen Elizabeth's, when the Nation was in quite another Condition, and when all the Shipping belonging to it did not exceed what now belongs to some of our Third Rate Ports.

THE Eleventh Query is thus worded, *Was it ever found necessary to employ Regiments of Horse or Dragoons to enforce any of the Laws made in her Reign?* Horse and Dragoons were not in Use then; but very severe Laws were made in that Queen's Reign, and they were executed with great Exactness. Many Popish Priests were executed, for disturbing the Publick Peace. Some Puritan Ministers were condemned for having questioned the Queen's Prerogative, tho' they writ with Caution; and their questioning the Prerogative was inferred by *Imuendo*. If the above Query had been fairly put, I conceive it would have stood thus: *Were any Laws enacted in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth of such a Nature, as to require an Arm'd Force to support their Execution?* And if it had been so stated, I should have readily answered, *there were*. To say the Truth, I am ashamed of comparing Queen Elizabeth's Reign with the present in this Particular; because tho' the Ministry pursued Measures evidently tending to the publick Benefit; yet all Writers agree, that the Prerogative was never carried higher than in her Days. She found the Kingdom in a very unsettled Condition; Parties ran high, and the Popish Faction had considerable Strength throughout her whole Reign; so that if she had not always sufficient Forces on foot, or easily set on foot, she would have been as little able to have ruled her Subjects at Home, as to have resisted Invasions from Abroad. It is in vain to say, that Queen Elizabeth's Troops were Militia, for they were really not so; they were Men who had been employed both in the Wars against Scotland and elsewhere; and tho' they might be disbanded sometimes to save Expence, yet they were easily drawn together again; so that on the least Appearance of an Insurrection or Rebellion, the Queen could assemble an Army sufficient to quash it, and to bring the Ringleaders to Justice, whereby Obedience was for the future better secured, which was Tantamount to her having on foot Regiments of Horse and Dragoons. As to the last two Queries, thus they run:

WERE there any Laws passed, or attempted to be passed in her Reign, for rendering the greatest Part of the People almost absolute Slaves to her Custom-house Officers and Excisemen?

DID she ever give her Minister Power to corrupt the Fountain of all Law and Justice, by Bribery with-
out Place and Pensions within?

IF I had ever conceived, that the good People of England, or the greatest Part of them had been almost absolute Slaves in Queen Elizabeth's Time; or if I had ever imagined, that she had, either herself influenced, or given her Ministers Power to influence or corrupt a Parliament, I should never have done such an Injury to the present Administration, as to have compared with her's. I think it is very clear, and, I believe, every reasonable Man who reads these Queries, and my Answers, will think as I do, That these Questions were not put so much with a Design to refute what I had before advanced on this Subject, as to throw out gross and dangerous Suggestions, as to the State of Affairs at Home and Abroad, under the Government we are now protected by. As they stand I have answered them fairly and coolly. If Mr. D'Anvers, or any of his Associates, will shew that I am mistaken, or that I have mis-stated Facts, I shall either justify myself, or if I perceive my Error, I shall very readily confess it. I repeat it once more, that I write for the Sake of the Publick; for which Reason I desire to be excused from entering into Personal Altercations. If what I have advanced, and what I do advance, be consistent with Truth, it is no great Matter who says it. If it be otherwise, I am far from flattering myself that I have Art or Authority enough to impose upon the Publick. I leave such a Conduct to Mr. D'Anvers, who always talks in a Stile of Power, treats every Man who differs with him as an *Incorrigible Blockhead*, and *dislates* to his Submissive Hearers, as if they were a Race of *Inspid Slaves*, whom He sought to inspire with *Spirit* enough to shake off a *Load*, which, on his Authority, they are to believe, *lies Heavy*, very Heavy, on the Shoulders.

BEFORE I close this very long Paper, I must take the Liberty of justifying myself as to what Mr. D'Anvers is pleased to call my *Prophecy*, with Respect to a Person nearly related to the M-----r. I was so far from *Prophecying*, that I only said the Thing was *not impossible*; and instead of Propounding an *Act of Parliament*, for *Continuing the Administration* in a *Family*, I placed all *Hopes* of that *Gentleman's* having any Share in it, in his conspicuous *Merit*. A *Merit* so conspicuous, that, I am well assured, One of Mr. D'Anvers's Principal Patrons hath not only confess'd, but spoke of it with Pleasure. Great Minds are above those pitiful Prejudices, which render the Common Herd of a Party so justly despicable. They are far from denying either *Virtue* or *Sense* to those who oppose them; but, on the contrary, are glad of any Opportunity of shewing at once their Penetration and Impartiality, by bestowing *Praise* wherever it is due.

I here once more take my Leave of this Subject, with a full Resolution never to trouble myself farther, with any Personal Reflections that Mr. D'Anvers may throw out against me; and with as settled a Resolution not to be deterred from Writing and Publishing whatever I think may benefit the Publick. There was a Time, perhaps, when the *Craftsmen* were a numerous and potent Faction; but it is my Sincere Opinion, that they are very much sunk at present; and that many who were heretofore misled, by bold and confident Assertions, are now convinced from Experience, that they were imposed on, and that nothing could be more *False* than what they were made to *Believe*. I am further persuaded, that the very Sense of this is the true Source of that Bitterness, with which Mr. D'Anvers and his Associates speak of all their Antagonists. It would be unjust, therefore, to disturb One's self about Things said in Passion; but if with these Invectives any Thing that wears the Face of Reason is thrown out, it is but just that some Answer should be given. This Rule I have pursued, and shall endeavour always to pursue; because, I think, nothing can be more unbecoming than to utter *Billingsgate*, when One appeals to the PUBLICK.

Berry-street, Nov. 2, 1757.

R. C.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, Oct. 28. N.S. On the 22d arrived the Penryn, Trounce, for Alicant at Genoa: On the 24th, the Placentia, Brooks, from Newfoundland; the William and John, Leggatt, from Hull and Genoa; the Lucretia, Hogg, from Newfoundland: On the 25th, the Westmoreland, Shanks, from London; the Northam, Browning, from Newfoundland; the Two Brothers, Beak, from Alexandria; the Union, Homans, from Napoli di Romania. On the 23d failed the Hester, Lebottiller, for St. Remo.

Elfenour, Nov. 2. My last was of the 29th ult. since the following Masters have arrived, viz. Richard Hawwell of Newcastle, from Copenhagen for Gottenburg; Samuel Major, and Roger Curling, of and

for London from Stockholm; David Gorley of Yarmouth, from Copenhagen for Gottenburg; Bloxholm Taylor of Scarborough, from Stockholm for Hull; Giles Grainger, of and for London from Riga.

Captains, Taylor and Grainger, are detained by contrary Winds of N. W. which continues.

Hamburg, Nov. 5. Arrived the Frow, Cornelis Struykman, from Port l'Orient; and the Concord, Spilman, from Genoa.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Nov. 3. Wind N. E. No Ship in the Downs. Gravesend, Nov. 3. Passed by the Nancy, Alcock, from Rotterdam; and the Corn Merchant, Wedderburn, from North Bergen.

LONDON.

A Mail Arrived Yesterday from Holland, with these Advices.

Letters of the 19th ult. O. S. from Vienna, say, That the Turks have not only invested Nissa, but block'd up the Fortress of Ustizza, which the Germans took from them but the other Day; when the Turkish Garrison being conducted to Vice-Grade, the Bashaw of that Place was so angry with the Aga who commanded it, that he caused the Heads of him, and Two other Turkish Officers, to be cut off, in Presence of the Imperial Detachment which was employed to convoy the Garrison.

Count Seckendorff arrived at Vienna Two Days before, with General Diemar in his Company, from the Army in Hungary; which, 'tis said, will be commanded next Year by the Great Duke of Tuscany, and by the Velt-Marshals de Konigsberg and Palfi; the latter of whom, 'tis said, will be made created a Knight of the Golden Fleece.

An Officer in the Troops commanded by the Count de Khevenhuller, who continues indispos'd at Orlov, has wrote a Letter to a Friend of his at Vienna, wherein he expresses himself as follows: 'Tis certain, in the Action near Timock we had the Advantage, Thanks to the Velt-Marshal and the Bravery of our Troops; but it was very hard on us that we were obliged, tho' the Conquerors, to raise the Blockade of Widdin; by which we lost, in a Manner, all that we have got by the Campaign. If the Representations of the Velt-Marshal Khevenhuller had been hearken'd to, as they ought, Things would have been in a very different State: For he continually represented the Inconveniences that would attend the extraordinary Demands that was made from the Body under his Command, to re-inforce the Grand Army. What he feared, alas, by Misfortune, proved too true. If we had had 3 or 4000 Men more, we should have been in a Capacity to have improved the Advantage which we gained near Timock. We should also have been able to have hinder'd the Turks from blocking up Nissa, and perhaps in the Sequel to have driven them out of the Imperial Wallachia. But instead of all this, we have the sad Mortification to bring nothing of it to pass.

The Bashaw who commands the Blockade of Nissa makes use of Complaisance, as well as Compulsion, for when he summoned the Imperial Commander to surrender, he signified to him, that the Grand Seigneur would take it very kindly of the Emperor, and look upon it as a Proof of the Emperor's Disposition to make Peace with the Porte; but the Commandant, far from being wheedled by this Compliment, goes on with the necessary Preparations for good Defence, and the Bashaw is preparing to besiege it, having for that Purpose sent for Artillery from Widdin.

Bank Stock 143 1-4th. India 177 5-8th. Sea 102 to 1-4th. Old Annuity 111 7-8th. 112. New ditto 111 3-4th, 7-8th. Three per Cent. 107 1-8th. 7 per Cent. Loan 113 1-4th. 5 per Cent. ditto 102. Royal Assurance 100. London Assurance 14 7-8th. African 14. Bonds 71. 1s. Prem. South Sea ditto 41. 1s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 108. 1s. Prem. Tallies 1 to 4 Prem. English Copper 21. 1s. Welch ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 3-4th per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 1 half. Lottery Tickets 101. 6s. Stamp 41. 6s.

November 5.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery for building a Bridge at Westminster, give Notice, that they begin to draw the said Lottery at Stationers Hall, on Monday the 14th Instant, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and will continue Drawing from Day to Day, (Sundays and Fast Days excepted) till the Whole be completed, according to the Directions of the Act of Parliament that behalf.

Therefore all Persons intitled to Tickets now lying at Bank, not called for, are desired to take out the same before the Drawing of the said Lottery begins.